













## THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 12, 1890.

**The Question of Cuban Annexation.**  
Recent gossip about Mr. Blaine's attitude on the question of the annexation of Cuba has revived the discussion of the merit or demerit of this proposition.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Havana, says that Cuba, in its present condition, is in a hopeless state; that its people are taxed to such an extent that they cannot stand the burden, and that the sugar industry, which is the main stay of the island, is being rapidly absorbed by the increasing sugar production of other countries. Europe produced 3,000,000 tons of beet root sugar last year, and the effect was very decided on the sugar industry of Cuba.

It is said that the commerce of the island is in a very unstable and decidedly decaying state, and that bankruptcy stalks the whole island in the face. Spain is tightening her grip on the island, and is intensifying the severity of its rule, and increasing the tribute which it extorts as blood money from the oppressed natives.

It is estimated that the net income of Cuba during the past year, from business and all other sources, was \$55,000,000. The tax extortion amounted to \$25,000,000—half of the net income—and there was still a deficit in governmental expenditures of \$8,000,000. The island is indebted \$180,000,000, with a population of 1,000,000 whites and half as many blacks. The natives are taxed unmercifully to maintain a standing army of Spaniards, which is kept on the island to hold the Cuban neck to the ground.

Probably among no civilized people on the face of the earth does such a state of affairs exist as in Cuba, and there seems to be no remedy for the evil as long as its people are subjected to the iron yoke of Spain. Several revolutions for self-government have proven ignominious failures and have brought their leaders to the scaffold. There is now hardly enough energy left for revolt.

There can be no doubt that the annexation of Cuba to this country would be a God-send to the people of the island, but it is a matter of doubt if this government would be benefited by such possession. We would either have to buy it or take it. In the former case the cost would be enormous—probably much more than the island is worth—and in the latter the price might be indefinitely high—probably more than we could afford to pay.

The Boston Herald, an independent republican newspaper, reads Governor Hill, of New York, a lecture because he remarked the other day that Mr. Samuel J. Randall is the ablest democrat in the nation. The Herald, however, takes care not to engage in the difficult business of pointing out an able one.

**The President Asserts Himself.**  
Some of our contemporaries are disposed to criticize the president for removing Judge Edgerton from his position as civil service commissioner. Others, again, like the Philadelphia Times, approve the act because they imagine it to be in the interest of civil service reform.

For instance, the Times says that "President Cleveland came to the conclusion at last that the further retention of Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton in office would be neither more nor less than a burlesque upon the name of civil service." We have no doubt that the Times intended to say that the retention of Judge Edgerton would be a burlesque on the name of civil service reform; but we have quoted what our contemporary says.

Fortunately for all concerned, the President has not left the public to interpret or misinterpret his intentions, as the Times has done. There is no doubt that Judge Edgerton is what Editor McClure, a former republican, calls "a Bourbon democrat"—that is to say, there is no doubt that Judge Edgerton is a Jacksonian democrat, and a firm believer in the democratic principles; but it is slandering the president by implication to say that he does not share Judge Edgerton's views.

That Mr. Cleveland shares Judge Edgerton's democratic views is shown not only by the fact that he peremptorily removed the commissioner, but by his remarks in explanation of his action. There was no pretense of civil service reform in the transaction.

On the contrary, Mr. Cleveland evinced a contempt for that fraud as democratic as anybody could wish. Here is the conversation which Judge Edgerton says took place between him and the president: "I want your resignation because I want to give the place to Hugh S. Thompson, the first assistant secretary of the treasury."

"Is this the only reason?" asked.  
"The only one," the president replied.  
"Then, said I, I shall refuse to resign, Mr. President."

"I shall remove you then," related the President.

The utter absence of the civil service reform shown from this democratic and business-like transaction is entirely creditable to Mr. Cleveland. He had but one reason for removing Judge Edgerton, and the reason was that he wanted to put another man in his place. Every genuine democrat will say that this was a good and sufficient reason.

Mugwumps and believers in the sham and fraud of civil service reform may say what they please.

Marion would be glad to get a valentine from Washington.

Mrs. Harrison says she doesn't propose to be made a circus of. Lady reporters with leather belts around their waists and dead birds on their bonnets will not be popular at the white house.

The Solid South as a "Burden."

The New York Herald, remarking on the fact that the census of next year will not affect the electoral vote of 1892, says that the really important change will be in the addition of fifteen electoral votes by the admission of new states. The total electoral vote in 1892 will be 417, and a president in

order to win, will have to receive 209 votes.

To put it differently, if the south remain solid, as it must and will, New York and New Jersey will not be sufficient to give the democrats victory, nor would the addition of Connecticut be enough to elect a democratic president. Arguing from these figures, the Herald remarks that the solid south becomes more and more a burden to "thoughtful democrats in the north," for the reason that the solidity of this section "seems a constantly less excusable phenomenon."

We refrain from making some very suggestive comments here because we remember that the Herald is not authorized to speak for northern democrats; but there is one fact that ought to be considered by the esteemed free lance whose words we have been quoting, namely—that neither democratic success nor democratic defeat can have any effect or any real bearing on the solidity of the south.

The Herald's idea (which is the general idea) is that the solidity of the south is a political affair. It is most curious that such an idea should prevail among men of intelligence. Politics have only the remotest connection with the situation. The south is solid, not to elect democrats to office at the north, but to protect itself from the tribulations with which it was visited shortly after the war.

The issues of the reconstruction period were social rather than political, and these are the issues now. The south is no less solid when the democrats are in power in Washington than when the republicans have charge. Neither party has power to change the situation so far as the south is concerned.

If, as the Herald suggests, the solid south is burdensome to northern democrats, it is a very easy matter indeed for northern democrats to whirl in and hoe their own row, and leave the solid south to its own resources. Those who, like the editor of the Herald, believe that the situation here is merely political, have no right to discuss it until they can do so with their eyes open.

Meanwhile, the solid south will be as long-lived and as burdensome as the negro problem. If the Herald will solve for us this problem it will dissolve the solid south.

We learn from the Herald of Bald Rock that Atlanta, in addition to being a literary center, is a seething whirlpool of dialect.

It is said that General Harrison will be asked to appoint Peckhoff Shepard to the position of governor general of Hayti.

**Death Overhead.**

The electric lights, with their network of wires, have come to stay. Under certain conditions they are dangerous to life and property, but this fact will not induce people to give up what they regard as one of the best methods of lighting cities and towns.

All that can be done is to note the bad features of the system, and so far as possible avoid the conditions which produce them. In this connection a summary of the accidents and deaths in New York, caused by defective or ill-arranged wires during the past year, may be of service.

Frederick Simmons, a skilled electric light workman, was killed while disconnecting a wire. Meyer Streifer was killed by touching a broken telegraph wire hanging near the sidewalk. It seems that the wire crossed an electric light wire. On the following night the same wire knocked down three men, severely injuring one.

Frederick Witte, while standing on an iron cellar door, touched an exposed wire. The shock killed him instantly. Thomas Murray was repairing a wire. He stepped on an iron cornice and touched a bare spot on the wire. The shock caused him to fall to the sidewalk a dead man. Robert Muir, while working on a tin roof, attempted to move some wires. He received a shock and fell down the street. An exposed wire caused a destructive fire in the Century building. A \$10,000 fire in the Metropolitan Telephone exchange resulted from an exposed wire. Many other less important accidents also figure in the report.

It will be seen from the cases mentioned that even skilled workmen, who know all about the electric wires, are in danger. Persons without their experience are, of course, more liable to meet with accidents. The best thing to do is to let the wires alone. If a piece of wire is seen hanging down into the street it should be reported to proper authorities. The average citizen has no business fooling with it. When the system is better understood the proper precautions will doubtless be taken to guard the public against the distressing occurrences now reported from different parts of the country.

**EDITORIAL COMMENT.**

**THE LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, GAZETTE** says that the discussion of the Clayton assassination will soon begin in the south, and it intimates that the discussion may be hot and bitter on both sides. It would be interesting to know exactly what the Gazette's mysterious paragraph means.

**BENNETT'S AMERICAN PAPER** in London will surely do the old Englishman, the average English editor with his padded vest and Sydney Smith's burlesque on Macintosh. Smith said: Macintosh had to write about pepper he would say: Pepper may philosophically be described as a dusty and highly pulverized seed of an Oriental fruit; an article rather of condiment than of diet, which, dispersed lightly over the surface of food, with no other value than the caprice of the consumer, communicates pleasure rather than food.

"I shall remove you then," related the President.

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son, Hon. W. J. Norther, Mrs. W. H. Felt, Prof. H. C. White, Prof. Strahan, Mr. T. Lovell of Virginia, Mr. J. Dan Woodall, Uncle Remus and a score of other good writers. Dr. Jones' covers eight pages answering inquiries, one of which is a detailed answer to a subscriber "who has 400 acres of land, is comparatively out of debt, and wants to know how to run it to make money."

This answer ought to be printed in letters of silver and read to every farmer in the south. The subscribers are pouring in by every mail, and from every southern state, and the February number just out announces that it is headed for 50,000 subscribers during the year. It certainly deserves that name.

**THE COUGH MIXTURE FIRST**

And then the Pistol and the Knife Were to be Used.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—Yesterday morning, J. H. McCrary, a young white man, attempted suicide by swallowing a bottle of cough mixture, and cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He meant business, and had a pistol ready to complete the job, but, luckily, a friend suspected his intention, and breaking into his room.

from his grasp and sent for a physician, who had hard work counteracting the effects of the mixture that he swallowed. Mr. McCrary eludes in a store on Bay street. He is about twenty-two years old, and bears a good name. He is a well-to-do man, and is a native of Brunswick, Ga., where he failed in business some time ago, and it is thought that

FINANCIAL MATTERS HAVE PREVENTED on his mind. He only recovered consciousness late this evening and stated to a reporter that he was out of his mind, and does not remember the rash act. He will probably be all right tomorrow, but certainly had a close call today.

**SHIPS WILL RIDE IN HER HORROR.**

BRUNSWICK IS WAKING UP TO THE POSSIBILITIES of the Future.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—The city council held a special meeting last night, and appointed the following committee to gather a mass of statistics and facts concerning our harbor and advantages for the location of a navy yard, to be laid before the government committee on the subject of the proposed navy yard at Brunswick, Ga.

The committee on the part of the council is Aldermen W. F. Pennington, M. Ullman, J. M. Madden and S. A. Atkinson. The committee on the part of the citizens consists of Messrs. C. M. H. Talbot, Dr. J. E. Dart, J. E. Dubignon, J. H. McCollough and C. P. Goodyear. It appears that after a week in 1889 this question of a naval station was discussed in the city of Brunswick, and the result was a resolution in favor of Robert Toombs, Butler King and William H. Seward, and Brunswick was decided as the best point. Our people are enthusiastic in the belief that Brunswick will be selected.

A telegram from Secretary Whitney states that the committee will start soon in a few days.

**THE GEORGIA BILL RECORDED.**

The Legislature of North Carolina struggling with a railroad commission bill.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 12.—[Special.]—In the legislature today the joint committee on the railway commission reported a bill to create a commission. It is the Georgia bill, practically. There was a meeting of the legislative committee here last night with the members present were Messrs. J. M. H. Talbot, A. B. Andrews, of the Richmond and Danville system; H. H. Waters, of the Coast line, and John C. Winder, of the Seaboard system. It was agreed by the committee that the provision in the bill that the commission should make all rates was harsh and improper. It was also contended that the minimum penalty for a violation of the rules of the commission was excessive. In the bill as reported today, the minimum penalty is made one hundred dollars. Another change made in the bill is the final provision that the right to elect members of the commission shall always rest in the legislature. More interest is felt in this measure than any before the legislature.

**ANOTHER PROHIBITION SCHEME.**

Exposing a Widow's Grief and Then Refusing to Pay Her.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 12.—[Special.]—The suit of Mrs. Mollie Owen against T. G. Ryman for false detention and breach of contract, is occupying the attention of the circuit court now. The plaintiff is a widow, and the defendant is a man who was formerly a partner in the firm of Ryman and Owen. The plaintiff claims that the defendant induced her to marry him by promising her a large sum of money, and that he has since refused to pay her. The defendant denies the charges, and claims that the plaintiff is a widow who is seeking to defraud him. The case is expected to be tried in a few days.

**IT MAY BE MURDER.**

Mr. Richard Thompson Lying in a Critical Condition at His Home on Hunter Street.

Another murder story may be added to the criminal list of Atlanta by the death of Mr. Richard Thompson within the next twelve hours. At a late hour last night he was lying in a critical condition at his home, 236 Hunter street. The injury which has proved so serious is one that was inflicted last Saturday afternoon in the door of Wolfe's store on Whitehall street. Mr. Thos. M. Smith, a clerk in Wolfe's, struck the blow.

The injury was inflicted with a heavy weight. Mr. Thompson fell the sidewalk as he was struck, and Mr. Wolfe, who was an eye-witness, says that the more serious of the two wounds on Mr. Thompson's head was made when his head struck the curb. The patrolman then arrested Mr. Smith, and Mr. Thompson did not fall to the sidewalk at all and that the wound was made by the weight.

The city case for disorderly conduct was booked against Mr. Smith, and Monday evening he was released on a \$300 bond. Yesterday afternoon the police were informed that Mr. Thompson had been injured more seriously than they were at first led to believe, and Mr. Smith was ordered re-arrested to await developments.

Detective Carson kept a lookout for Mr. Smith yesterday afternoon, but did not succeed in finding him, and it is believed that Mr. Smith has left the city.

In the meantime, there is no perceptible change in Mr. Thompson's condition. Dr. Collier says the case is by no means a hopeless one, but undoubtedly a serious one, and the police are anxious to find Mr. Smith.

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.**

An Episcopal Congregation Organized in West End.

The representatives of thirty-five families met in West End yesterday, with Rev. George F. Funsten, for the purpose of organizing an Episcopal congregation. Among those present were Captain Jo Smith, Mrs. Van Diver, Conley, Dr. Turner, Messrs. Van Diver, Bowles, Hannicutt, Sheridan, Goodman and Parker, who found our puritanical Sabbath observance too tame for them.

Rev. WILLIAM CONRAD REEVES, the baronet just arrived from Victoria, is a negro, black as the ace of spades. He is a printer by trade, a lawyer by profession, and a chief justice of Barbados.

THE LOCAL OPTION districts of Arkansas are having the same trouble that certain counties in Georgia experienced a few years ago with the native wine doggers. Native wine, in a prohibitory law, will wreck a man as quickly as mean whiskey.

Setting the Farmers' Problem.

The success of the Southern Farmer, the farmers' magazine of which Mr. Grady is director and Mr. Jones is editor, is having unprecedented run. The magazine, just out, includes such contributors as United States Commissioner Colman, Governor Ogden

son, Hon. W. J. Norther, Mrs. W. H. Felt, Prof. H. C. White, Prof. Strahan, Mr. T. Lovell of Virginia, Mr. J. Dan Woodall, Uncle Remus and a score of other good writers. Dr. Jones' covers eight pages answering inquiries, one of which is a detailed answer to a subscriber "who has 400 acres of land, is comparatively out of debt, and wants to know how to run it to make money."

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**COURTESY AND MARRIAGE.**  
Yesterday Mr. Longshore, Prof. M. D., delivered his eighth lecture at Concordia hall to a goodly audience.

Mr. and Mrs. Longshore will be married at 2:30 p.m. and as a part of the wedding will be a lecture on love, courtesy and marriage to be given at Concordia hall.

## IN AND ABOUT ATLANTA.

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED FROM ALL SOURCES.

**MR. STEVE A. RYAN BADLY HURT.**

A Runaway in Which Mr. Ryan and Miss Selden Were Injured—Other Local News of More or Less Importance.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Stephen A. Ryan and Miss Selden, of Memphis, were thrown from their car on Peachtree street. The lady escaped unhurt, with the exception of sprained ankles and slight bruises. Mr. Ryan was seriously injured.

Between four and five o'clock Mr. Ryan was driving his tandem team out Peachtree street. When near Avery's drugstore the axle suddenly broke near the wheel on the side where Miss Selden was seated. The wheel rolled away and the vehicle turned. Miss Selden became entangled in the laprobe and as Mr. Ryan was thrown to her side of the cart he pushed her out, he falling beyond her on the ground.

The horses kicked, and tried to run. Mr. Ryan tried to hold the lines and was dragged about forty feet, when the horses got away from him, and ran to the corner of Ellis street, where they were stopped.

Mr. Ryan regained his feet and joined Miss Selden. Miss Selden then took a seat in Mrs. Dickson's carriage, and was driven to the home of that lady, where she is visiting.

Mr. Ryan's left arm had been broken and was giving him great pain. Accompanied by Mr. Frank Meador, he went to Dr. Willis Westmoreland's office on Marietta street. An examination showed that he had sustained a compound fracture of his left arm at the elbow. After receiving the proper medical attention Mr. Ryan was taken to his home on Whitehall street by his brother, Mr. John Ryan, and several friends.

Midnight Mr. Ryan was resting well. Miss Selden, who is the guest of Mrs. W. M. Dickson, is one of the most charming of all the society belles of the southern cities. Her injuries are painful but not at all serious.

**SUITS SENT UP.**

An Even Dozen Cases Go Up to the Supreme Court.

An even dozen suits came up to the supreme court at retort day yesterday. They are of various sorts. The Atlanta National bank vs. the North Western Fertilizer company, attachment of the Richmond and Danville railroad company vs. A. H. Childer's next friend, judgment for \$5,000.

West End Street Railway company vs. Mr. Moely, second time, for a small damage verdict.

M. E. Thornton vs. American Writing Machine company, court refused to set judgment on garnishment.

H. M. Reed administrator on the estate of J. A. McCord, and others, vs. Comptroller General W. A. Wright on the sheriff's rule in the Wilson case.

R. L. Rogers and George C. Furse vs. Mrs. H. A. Furse, judgment set aside.

P. H. Snook vs. Georgia Improvement company, suit for subscription to Atlanta and Hawkinsville railroad, verdict for \$300.

Georgia vs. Hamilton vs. Richmond and Danville Railroad company, nonsuit.

John R. Jenkins and Josie Christie, vs. Theresa Jenkins, suit for property awarded to John R. Jenkins the famous big game case.

Charles Jarrett vs. Atlanta and West Point Railroad company, and Central Railroad company, damages, nonsuit.

William Fullens vs. City of Atlanta, nonsuit.

Chapman Co. vs. T. J. Harper, appeal from justice court, judgment affirmed in superior court.

Three cases go to the United States court; John A. Wilson vs. Standard Life and Accident Insurance company; J. W. Sewell vs. Alabama Great Southern Railroad company, and Buck W. Johnson vs. Richmond and Danville Railroad company, all based on the plea of citizenship.

**INTERPRETER WANTED.**

Dutto Tomasso Sues the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

An interpreter was required in the city court yesterday. Dutto Tomasso, an Italian, was the plaintiff. The fact that Dutto was unable to speak a word of English made the taking of his testimony somewhat tedious, as an interpreter was court now. He translated into comprehensible English the statements that Dutto made in support of his claim.

The charges on which the suit for \$10,000 damages is based, are that Dutto was thrown from a car on the Metropolitan line and received severe injuries. His shoulder was broken, and he not only suffered great pain, but was disabled from work and incurred expensive doctor bills.

The Italian is a glass-blower by trade. The testimony for the plaintiff was all taken yesterday, and the defense will be heard from today.

**HE WAS SEEN.**

Fumbling at a Front Door, But Managed to Make His Escape.

Yesterday morning early a tall man with red whiskers, a white man, was quietly fitting a skeleton key into a front door at 123 Rawson street, another front door, a few feet away, was opened and a lady looked out. She had heard the noise at the door and fearing it was a burglar had gone, pistol in hand, to investigate.

As the door opened the tall man jerked his hat down to conceal his face and ran off. The lady had intended to shoot, but the pistol wouldn't shoot, or her heart failed her, and she hurried down to Pryor and then out Pryor, making his escape.

**THE TWO JOINS.**

Tonight these great fun-makers will exhibit their capacious lungs for our people, and every one can expect a few hours of side-splitting happiness.

"The Two Joins" is a comedy for the sole purpose of making fun of the city of Atlanta. It is a comedy in the true sense of the word, and is a most admirable play. It is a comedy in the true sense of the word, and is a most admirable play. It is a comedy in the true sense of the word, and is a most admirable play.

The comedy-drama, which will be presented in Atlanta next Wednesday and during the balance of the week, is surely a great play, if one can judge by its success and by the great praise it obtains from the press everywhere. The dramatist, Emigler, is serious and never too satirical, and is a most admirable play.

There are certainly elements of wonderful success in "Lost in New York," which is a comedy in the true sense of the word, and is a most admirable play. It is a comedy in the true sense of the word, and is a most admirable play. It is a comedy in the true sense of the word, and is a most admirable play.

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## FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

Odds and Ends of News Gathered by the Constitution Reporters.

An Old Commission.—Captain Burney Lee has one of the oldest commissions issued to officers of the United States Army. It made his second lieutenant of the Fifth Iowa, and is dated May 13, 1863, and is signed Joseph E. Brown.

At the time it was issued he was only nineteen years of age, but the oldest man except Captain Burney Lee, in the whole company. He was two years young, but the experience of the war caused him to be considerably older.

He has carried that old commission twenty-eight years in the old, yellow envelope, addressed to him in Governor Brown's own handwriting. It has passed over the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Tennessee and Mississippi, and was one time in the bottom of the Chattahoochee, when its bearer was thrown in the river. It has been on his person every day of his life since he first received it, and is still pretty well preserved.

An Aged Lady Dead.—Dr. T. H. Kenan has returned from Middleville, where he buried his mother, Mrs. Henrietta Kenan, venerable lady of eighty-two years. Mrs. Kenan was the mother of Hon. A. H. Kenan, a noted man in Georgia politics, and was of the Alston family, famous in the annals of Georgia and South Carolina history. She has been a member of the several years, and her condition has required the constant attention of Dr. Kenan, her devoted son.

Servicely Ill.—Mr. Lockhart, with the Richmond and Danville railroad, is very ill at his residence. Dr. C. W. Crew, Dr. Nicholson, the company's physician, is attending him. There are but slight hopes of his recovery.

The Artillery Piece.—The Atlanta Artillery have set the time of holding their fair about the middle of April. Twice before the boys have arranged to hold a fair, and both times they have given up for other considerations, the last time for the Centennial Exposition.







### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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LINE.  
SANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD  
at direct and best route to Montgomery  
road, the

THIRDBOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No. 54 Daily
Atlanta.....	1 20 p.m.	11 30 p.m.	4 30 p.m.
Newnan.....	2 42 p.m.	1 28 a.m.	5 52 p.m.
Grange.....	3 45 p.m.	3 02 a.m.	6 55 p.m.
West Point.....	4 16 p.m.	3 30 a.m.	7 26 p.m.
Opelika.....	4 55 p.m.	4 45 a.m.	8 05 p.m.

Columbus	6 50 pm	10 40 am
Montgomery	7 00 pm	7 25 am
Pensacola	3 30 am	2 00 pm
Mobile	3 20 am	1 50 pm
New Orleans	7 55 am	7 20 pm
Houston, Tex	2 07 am	8 45 am
LMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT		
Montgomery	7 20 pm	8 15 am

Prima.....	9 02 p.m.	11 45 a.m.	.....
Kron.....	12 05 a.m.	5 50 p.m.	.....
Meridian.....	4 07 a.m.	.....	.....
Vicksburg.....	10 50 a.m.	.....	.....
Shreveport.....	8 15 p.m.	.....	.....
THBOUND.....	No. 51 Daily	No. 54 Daily	No. 55 Daily
New Orleans.....	7 05 a.m.	3 30 p.m.	.....
Mobile.....	12 10 p.m.	8 00 p.m.	.....
Birmingham.....	10 50 a.m.	6 30 p.m.	.....

Montgomery	7 40 a	m	1 52 p	m
Kron	7 40 a	m	3 05 a	m
Delma	7 40 a	m	3 05 p	m
Montgomery	12 35 p	m	1 00 a	m
Columbus	8 10 a	m	1 15 p	m
Delipika	2 58 p	m	3 08 a	m
West Point	3 20 p	m	3 50 p	m
Grange	3 45 p	m	4 28 a	m
Bewhain	4 43 p	m	5 29 a	m
Atlanta	6 00 p	m	6 10 a	m

and 61 carry Pullman Palace Buffet  
Atlanta and New York, and Pull  
mans between Atlanta and Selma. Tr  
carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Ca  
Washington and New Orleans.

GABBETT, 1 Manager.	CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass.
JOHN A. GEE, District Pass. Agent.	

1-dly

D of GEORGE  
a and Jacksonville, Fla.  
to Savannah, Ga.  
ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 24, 1893

	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
11	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
12	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
13	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
14	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
15	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
16	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
17	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
18	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
19	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
20	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
21	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
22	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
23	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
24	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
25	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
26	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
27	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
28	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
29	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
30	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
31	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
32	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
33	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
34	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
35	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
36	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
37	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
38	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
39	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
40	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
41	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
42	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
43	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
44	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
45	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
46	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
47	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
48	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
49	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
50	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
51	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
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59	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
60	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
61	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
62	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
63	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
64	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
65	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
66	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
67	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
68	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
69	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
70	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
71	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
72	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
73	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
74	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
75	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
76	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
77	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
78	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
79	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
80	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
81	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12
82	11am	15.00pm	18.00pm	12

Buena Vista, Biakely, Clayton, Ala.  
at the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

4:00 p.m.			
5:40 p.m.			
8:45 p.m.	* 7:45 a.m.	* 8:55 a.m.	
10:00 p.m.	* 9:05 a.m.	* 7:38 a.m.	
10:25 p.m.	* 2:35 a.m.	* 8:00 a.m.	

Memph., Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Jacksonville via Albany on 2:15 p.m. train.

at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

and Passenger Line

**Line Between These Points**  
New York and Boston is via Savannah, Ga., via other routes, would do well to include it to avoid dust and a tedious all rail trip and stateroom on steamer, \$24. Round trip \$48.

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.			
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)			
Trusts .....	Friday, Feb. 1,	7 30	
.....	Monday, Feb. 4,	9 30	
.....	Wednesday, Feb. 6,	10 00	
.....	Friday, Feb. 8,	12 00	
.....	Monday, Feb. 11,	2 00	

Augusta	Wednesday, Feb. 15	4 00
	Friday, Feb. 16	5 50
Savannah	Monday, Feb. 18	7 30
Augusta	Wednesday, Feb. 20	9 00
	Friday, Feb. 22	10 30
Augusta	Monday, Feb. 25	2 00
	Wednesday, Feb. 27	4 00

**SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.**

Thursday, Feb. 7	11 00
Thursday, Feb. 14	5 00
Thursday, Feb. 21	9 30
Thursday, Feb. 28	5 00

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**ANNAPOLIS TO PHILADELPHIA.**

(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

Saturday, Feb. 2	7 00
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on Co., we offer a first-class freight service in five days.

**WILLIAMSON & BAERNARD, Agents,**  
Savannah Pier, Boston.

**W. B. BAERNARD, Agent,**  
13 South Third St., Philadelphia.

REL, General Manager O. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.  
 PLEE, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.  
 SR, Passenger Agent, Atlanta.







